HAMPDEN-SIDNEY OPENS VERY WELL

Gratifying Increase in Number of New Students and Outlook Encouraging.

MORE INTEREST IN ATHLETICS

Strong Foot-Ball and Base-Ball Team to Be Organized—Reception to Students.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, VA., September 17.—The week at Hampden-Sidney College has been a busy one for faculty and students and the people of "The Hill" generally. Before the end of last week students, both old and new, had begun to arrive and by Monday evening an encouraging enrollment had begun. Up to this time more than thirty new students have matriculated, while others who have engaged rooms and board will run the numbers up to thirty-eight or more, an increase of about fifty per cent. over the enrollment of new students last session, and a tribute to the efficient work which Dr. Bagby, the acting president, has been doing this past summer, a work in which he has been largely and enthusiastically aided by many alumni and other friends of the college. About forty of the old students are already in, and others will arrive to-day and early next week. This increase in enrollment, together with the enthusiasm with which the students have entered upon every phase of college life, gives promise of a successful session.

The reception given by the Y. M. C. A. to the new students is always full of interest. This took place Friday night from 8 to 10 o'clock. The president of the association, Mr. W. W. Grover, of Richmond, spoke for the association; President McAllister for the faculty; Mr. Brounley Bowen, of Moorefield, W. Va., for the two literary societies; and Mr. E. Grigg Elcam, of Virginia, for the Athletic Association. Refreshments were then served, and attention to this part of the programme, together with attention to the fairer sex, occupied the remainder of the time. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of some of the young ladies from Farmville, Norfolk, and other places.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the college chapel Saturday morning and the following officers were elected: President of the Association, Mr. S. W. Booth, of Petersburg, Va.; Vice-President, Mr. W. F. Warren, of Bacon's Castle, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Barnard, of Roanoke, Va. Mr. Warren was also chosen as the captain of the foot-ball team, which, by the way, gives promise of being an excellent one, and Mr. James Graham, of Graham's Forge, Va., was chosen manager. One of the Richmond boys came in for the next honor, Mr. Peyton Fleming being selected as manager of the base ball team. The actual field work of the association begins this afternoon, when the new men will meet with the old on the athletic grounds and try for the team. The boys are glad to have with them Mr. "Dinks" Cole, now of the University, who will practice the squad this afternoon.

STATE FEMALE NORMAL.

Year's Work Starts Out Well at This Splendid Institution.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMVILLE, VA., Sept. 16.—The Normal School has closed its first week of actual work. The first few days after the opening, on September 6th, were devoted to entrance examinations, to classification and organization. Every one now seems thoroughly at home and interested in the work of the first term. Up to the present time four hundred and sixty girls have matriculated, which surpasses the record of any previous opening.

Dr. J. F. Messenger takes the place of Mr. Elmer E. Jones, absent on leave.

Miss Estelle Smithey, who has had the privilege of a year's study in Paris, will resume her work as teacher of French and German.

Miss Carrie Sutherlin, of Sutherlin, Va., and Miss Mary Clay Hiner, of McDowell, Va., both graduates of this school, are the new assistants in the department of English language.

President Jarman went to Richmond Tuesday afternoon to confer with the State Board of Education concerning its recent measure, which made it impossible for any normal school graduates of the State to receive higher than a second grade certificate. It is gratifying to every friend of this institution to know that through his efforts the unfortunate ruling was repealed. Normal School graduates were not only restored to their original status, but also granted additional concessions. Those who hold our full diploma will hereafter receive a collegiate grade certificate from the State, with ten years' exemption from public schools.

Miss Mary D. Pierce, of Rectortown, Va., is the new supervisor of the fifth and sixth grades of the training school.

Miss Helen Blackiston, of Hampton, Va., a graduate of this school, and a former instructor here, has charge of the geography instead of Miss Reynolds, who has a year's leave of absence for study at Teachers' College, N. Y.

Miss Alice Dugger, of Petersburg, is the new librarian.

Miss Mary V. Blandy, who takes charge of the Kindergarten Training Department, is a graduate of Miss Lucy Wheelock's famous training school at Boston. Miss Cheves West, instructor in history and reading, is a native of Savannah, Ga.

TO BEAT ALL RECORDS.

Attendance at the University This Year to Exceed All Others.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., September 17.—The matriculation of students at the University of Virginia goes rapidly forward, and the indications are that the attendance the coming session will even exceed last session's total, the largest in the history of the institution. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday, the third day of registration, 586 students had matriculated in the various departments, as follows: Law, 141; medicine, 90; engineering, 88; college, 231; graduate, 19; special, 5. Of this total, 216 are new men. On account of the rush, the entire day to-morrow will be given over to the registration of students, and lectures will not begin until Tuesday morning.

The opening reception to the students, held in Madison Hall, the splendid building recently erected by the Young Men's Christian Association, was the most successful affair of its kind ever held at the University. Addresses were made by President Alderman, Rev. H. B. Lee, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, this city; President Johnstone and Secretary McIlhany, of the Young Men's Christian Association. Especially pleasing were the solos by Miss Bettie Booker, of Richmond, and the piano selections by Mr. John Powell, a bachelor of arts of the University.

The chapel pulpit at the University was filled to-day by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

CHAPEL HILL OPENING.

Additions to Faculty and Outlook Bright—Mr. Warner Coach.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., September 17.—The University of North Carolina has opened with a goodly increase in numbers in all the departments. The registration has reached 695, though all the students have not come in. The work on the new chemical laboratory is being pushed, despite some delay owing to failure to receive material.

There have been several changes in the faculty. Professor N. W. Walker, of Asheboro, has taken the position of professor of school organization, and though a full professor in the university, his duties will require his traveling all over the State in the interests of the public schools.

Dr. Charles Herty, formerly of the University of Georgia, will occupy the chair of chemistry, vacated by Dr. Bascerville. Drs. W. D. MacNider and L. B. Newell have entered upon their duties as professors in the medical department. Professor Ed. K. Graham, who was engaged in advanced work at Columbia University during the past session, has returned to his duties as associate professor of English here.

Dr. R. B. Lawson and Mr. Wardlaw will have charge of the gymnasium work. This year the freshmen and sophomore classes will be required to attend regularly, and will be given systematic training.

The Young Men's Christian Association has engaged Mr. J. C. Jackson, formerly at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as regular secretary.

The foot-ball squad are out and hard at work.

The management has secured the services of Mr. W. L. Warner, of Cornell, who is well known to the foot-ball world, having played guard on Cornell for four years, captain in his senior year, and the next year held the position of head coach. Last year he coached the Sherman Indians in California and made a winning team.

POLICE AND RURAL GUARDS IN FIGHT

Clash in Cuba Results From Political Excitement—Demonstration By Liberals.

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, September 17.—There is a great demonstration of Liberals here to-night, the principal feature of which was a torchlight procession headed by General Jose Gomez, the Liberal candidate for the presidency. There were 5,000 persons in line and the number of spectators was estimated at 100,000.

The officials have been notified of a collision which took place between rural guards and police at Las Cruces. According to the official advices the police attacked the guards, by whom they were dispersed. The disturbance was due to political feeling, the police supporting the candidacy of General Gomez, while the rural guards are partisans of the government.

PEACE BETWEEN NORWAY AND SWEDEN ASSURED

Believed Now That All Difficulties Will Be Speedily Overcome.

(By Associated Press.)

CHRISTIANIA, September 17.—Peace between Sweden and Norway being assured, a quieter feeling prevails here. News from Karlstad, however, is still awaited with the keenest interest, and there is anxiety to learn the details of the compromise. The press is unanimous in hoping for a speedy settlement of the questions. There are some misgivings entertained that peace may have been bought too dearly, but all the newspapers express relief that peace has been secured, provided it is on an enduring basis.

The "Aftenposten" says there are still some difficulties to be overcome, but that they cannot, according to human calculations, lead to a rupture.

The candidature of a prince of the House of Bernadotte for the Norwegian throne is now considered to be set aside.

IRWIN ITEMS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

IRWIN, VA., September 17.—Mrs. George Crenshaw, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. B. Ferguson for the past ten days, has returned to her home in Richmond.

Miss Minnie Brooking and Mrs. W. B. W. Brooking will leave Tuesday for Palmyra to attend the Wasey-Whitman nuptials.

Miss Lenora Keen has returned to Richmond to resume her duties at the Hygea Hospital.

Miss Louise Irwin has returned home after a visit to friends in Nelson county.

Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Walthall and Mrs. Sarah Brooks have returned to their home in Richmond.

Misses Meredith and Harrison, of Louisa, are spending a few days with friends at "Oakleigh."

Mr. Saunders, of Maryland, is the guest of his brother, Mr. J. G. Saunders.

Mrs. C. D. Brooking, of Manchester, is visiting relatives here.

FOR THE FARM.

Cream Colored Horses.

The cream colored horses are familiar by this time to Londoners as one of the most interesting features of royal processions. On July 17th, just a century ago, there were landed at Deptford five stallions and eight mares, five of them cream colored, from the King's stud at Hanover. They were taken from Deptford to the King's mews at Charing Cross, which stood where the National Gallery stands now, and was the original "mews" from which all other mews are named. "Mew" signified a hawk's cage, and for centuries this building was the home of the sovereign's hawks. But when the royal stables in Bloomsbury were burned down, in the sixteenth century, the royal horses were transferred to the mews at Charing Cross, whence "mews" for a range of stabling.—London Chronicle.

The Market Demand for Hay.

Some years ago the writer addressed the following inquiry to a prominent hay dealer in New York city: "Could you not handle, to our mutual profit, hay made from two cuttings of our earliest grasses and clovers—a kind of mammoth rowen, the ideal dry forage for city milk production?" He replied: "Your plan of raising two crops of hay yearly is not approved. Send us herd grass (timothy) as big as your finger, the bigger the better; it is not worth so much, but the market demands such and we can pay you more for it."

That sentence settled it. Sell the poorest hay you have for the biggest prices; feed the cheapest and keep the best yourself, and so let each party be happy.

To secure the maximum yield of palatable and digestible food in the hay line, two crops yearly should be raised. This is now done with the clovers; but why not include the early [illegible]me, and I am sure it is wo[illegible]more generally by other dairymen. Orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, red and alsike clover and meadow oat make a good mixture.

Very early in the summer this first crop will be all ready to cut. The days being long then and the weather generally good, little extra help is required. Then cut the herd grass and, last of all, your redtop. By this time the early grasses will be fully ready for the second cutting. Haying time is thus protracted, the usual period of congested labor in the hay field much reduced and, allowing the cows to judge, a better resultant crop is secured at a smaller cash outlay. Try it.—L. W. Peet, in Tribune Farmer.

Crossing and Hybridizing.

With melons and cucumbers intercross, and is the quality of melons injured by growing cucumbers in the same field? Do we see the result of the cross on the fruit of the same year? Will tomatoes cross in the field?—W. H. C. Buffalo.

This question of the natural crossing of cucumbers and melons is quite an old one. Many claims have been made that such occurs. In my experience I have seen no evidence which has convinced me that it actually takes place. As a rule, the influence of the cross is not seen on the fruit of the first year. In some fruits (apples and pears), where proper affinities are secured, the fruit may be larger and finer, and where lack of affinity occurs the fruit may be smaller and more ill shaped. Of course, corn is a well marked instance of immediate influence of crossing, but the make-up of corn kernels differs radically from that of the fruit of the melon. In the one case we eat the seed and in the other case the pulp which surrounds the seed. As a rule, the receptacle which bears the kernel of the corn is not changed by crossing. Tomatoes will undoubtedly cross when grown side by side. Wind fertilization and insect visitation can be depended upon to effect the cross. Under greenhouse conditions, where we grow them for forcing, crosses do not occur, but here essential pollination is necessary to a full crop. This latter question is very interesting, indeed, and I wish you might make some careful observations on your squashes and melons and let me hear from you again toward the close of the season.—Tribune Farmer.

How Ducks Pay.

It pays to keep a good sized flock of ducks the year around on the farm, where proper provision is made for them. There is always a good demand for the eggs in one's own neighborhood, so many depend on buying duck eggs for hatching. After the laying season is over the ducks can be picked three or four times and yet give them time to become full feathered before cold weather. Duck feathers are valuable; like the eggs, they find a ready market near home. When ducks or geese are kept for feathers they must be kept clean. Facilities for swimming gives fine plumage, yet on some of the largest duck farms in the world the ducks are provided with water for drinking only.—Fannie M. Wood.

ENSILOED CORN

An Excellent Roughage for Sheep if Fed in Suitable Quantities.

New Subscriber, in Southern Ohio, writes: "Is silage a suitable food for sheep, and how does it compare with hay, ton for ton? Is it good for breeding ewes? What style or shape-up silo is best, and of what dimensions should it be for 200 sheep?"

This question of the value of silage as a food for sheep has always provoked discussion, and I have heard some good sheep breeders say they did not consider it of much value or a suitable food for sheep; that the sheep did not like it; they would not eat it, and like remarks. On the other hand, some of the very best and most successful sheep breeders and feeders in the country regularly use silage and claim the very best results from its use.

Personally, I have used silage for years, and consider it a most valuable kind of food for sheep of all ages, if the silage is of a good quality and is fed in reasonable quantities. There is one peculiarity in the use of silage as a food for sheep that does not hold true in the case of any other kind of rough food I have ever used for sheep, and that is that, no matter of how good quality the silage may be, sheep will not eat it beyond a limited quantity, but are exceedingly fond of a reasonable amount.

In very many instances where I have heard men say their sheep did not do well on silage, I have found they had undertaken to make it nearly or quite the only form of roughage that was being fed to the sheep, and any such method of feeding will surely result in disappointment and failure. After years of use and considerable experimenting in various methods of feeding, I will say that as a roughage ration for use once a day, corn silage is a highly suitable kind of feed for sheep of any age, from the sucking lamb to the matrons of the flock which are breeding.

There is no class of farm stock that so much needs some form of succulent food in winter as sheep, and this is specially true in the case of breeding ewes, and while roots—turnips or mangles—are always the ideal succulent food so far as sheep are concerned, under conditions as they exist on most farms corn silage may be considered the most economical form in which to provide succulence. The plan of feeding which has proved most satisfactory to me is to feed all the silage the sheep would eat up fairly clean once a day, and feed whatever grain they required by sprinkling it on the silage after it was distributed in the feeding rack, and mixing all together.

Whenever I have undertaken to force the sheep to eating silage twice a day, they would very soon refuse it entirely. As I have already said, it is an excellent food for the breeding ewes, but care should always be exercised never to feed silage that is frozen or near the freezing point. There should be no danger in this direction in ordinary weather, especially if the silo be built in the barn or is inclosed. Whenever the weather is so cold as to freeze the silage it is a good plan to spread blankets or canvas over the top of the silage in the silo and thus prevent any freezing; and only such an amount as is needed for immediate use should be thrown out of the silo at one time. The use of frozen silage is especially dangerous in the case of breeding ewes, as the tendency of frozen feed of any kind is to produce weak lambs.

As to how it will compare with hay, it is not easy to acquire two kinds of feed so unlike and still so well suited to the needs of the flock. Timothy hay cannot be considered a suitable food for sheep, while clover hay is, without controversy, the best single rough feed for sheep of any age or breed—unless it be alfalfa. Sheep will eat and will thrive on clover hay as a single form of roughage; but I would rather depend on clover hay as one feed per day, with good corn silage for the other feed, than to depend entirely on clover, provided always that the grain ration fed be of an amount and kind to furnish the needed proportion of proteins for the animal. In estimating the value as between hay and silage, ton for ton, we must, of course, reduce the silage to dry matter, which is the only fair basis of comparison; and one ton of hay will be found to contain as much dry matter as will be found in two and a half to three tons of corn silage.

As to kind or style of silo, without doubt the most popular silo—popular because the most economically built, as well as most satisfactory in use—is the round stave silo. And in building it is always better to build as high as is possible and of smaller diameter, rather than low and of greater surface on the ground, for the reason that if built too large there will always be the tendency to a deterioration of quality of the silage caused by too long an exposure to the air, while such danger is greatly reduced in a smaller silo, when the entire surface is taken off at least once in each forty-eight hours, and still better if a layer be taken off the entire surface each day.

In an ordinary season each sheep will consume half a ton of good corn silage, and for your flock of 200 head you should provide 100 tons, which would require a silo thirty-two feet deep by fourteen feet in diameter, or twenty-six feet in depth by sixteen feet in diameter, the preference being for the deeper silo.

FRANK D. WARD.

Batavia, N. Y.

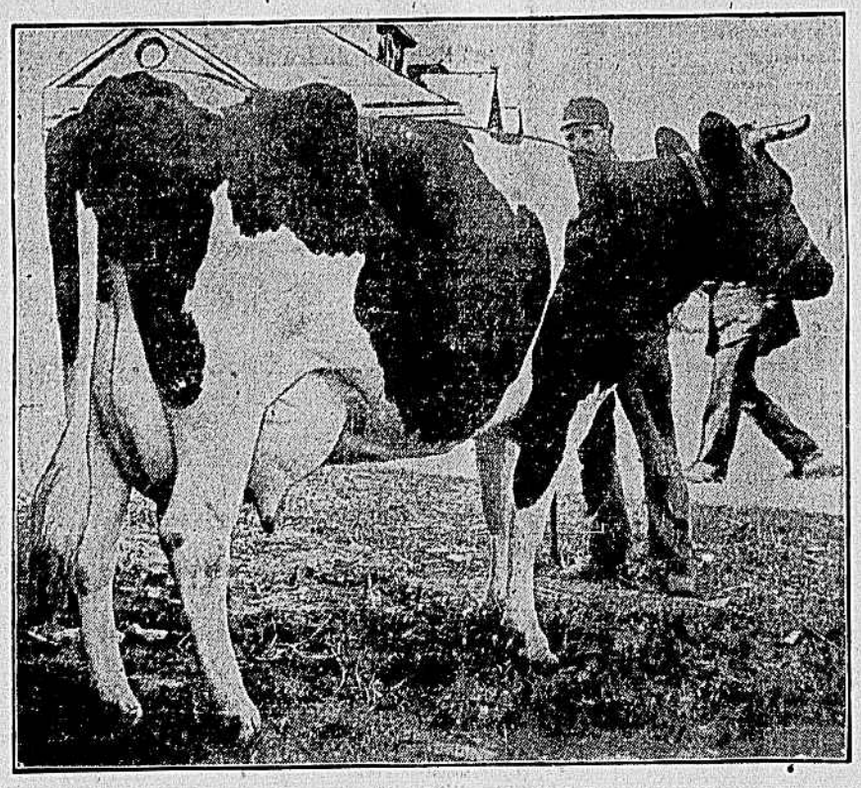
Ten to One.

"West Virginia stuff" used to mean a very common class of animals in the stockyards. It does yet in many cases, but not so much as formerly. The West Virginia lambs have shown great improvement in quality in the past ten years. So have some of the cattle, indicating the use of improved bulls. But there is room for hundreds of pure-bred sires in West Virginia. Too many of the cattle from that State lack breeding. They are the "in-between" kind, not good killers and not fit for feeders. Such cattle must always sell for a low price, whereas those with more breeding will sell readily as killing steers if fleshy or as feeders if thin. It is no exaggeration to say that $10,000 invested in good bulls would return West Virginia cattlemen $100,000 in a few years in the better market for their steers. Of course, the same State of affairs exists in other States, but the West Virginia cattle come to market in a bunch during the summer and fall and their average quality is more easily recognized.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Grape Catsup, Etc.

There are few if any fruits that are as wholesome and beneficial to mankind as grapes. In offering other recipes beyond the one asked for by "A Reader" the attention is called to a few of the many ways in which this delicious fruit may be used.

Most people are aware of the increasing use of pure grape juice by physicians in the treatment of disease. A very good article of this kind may be put up by any careful housekeeper, and while it may lack some of the qualities possessed by the trade article it is a most refreshing and helpful addition to the diet of an invalid.—National Farmer.



Sheron Queen, Bred By M. E. Moore, Cameron, Missouri. She is a Magnificent Type of Holstein and One of the Gentlest Milkers in the West.

WALKERTON

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WALKERTON, VA., September 17.—Mrs. George P. Stacy, who has been spending the summer in Walkerton, left for her home in Richmond the fourteenth.

Mrs. P. L. Lipscombe, who has been on a visit to her parents, will leave for her home in Powhatan September 18.

Mr. Ben Walker, recently with Donnan and Company, of Richmond, who has been on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker the past few days, left for Oklahoma September 16, where he has accepted a situation.

Approaching Wedding.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., September 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Tuck, of Moffett, announce the marriage of their daughter, Ursula Janie, to Mr. Millard Raymond Buckley, of Richmond, at "Valley Home," the residence of the bride-elect, Wednesday, September 20, at nine-thirty in the morning. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. H. G. Crews, of Scottsburg.

Kentucky Entry List.

(By Associated Press.)

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 17.—The entry list which closed to-day, received by the Kentucky Breeders' Association for the big Lexington meeting of October 3d to 14th, inclusive, 374 horses for twenty purses. These added to those kept in the stakes, brings the total entry up to 628 horses and breaks the record for entries on American trotting tracks, established by the Lexington Association in 1898, by nearly 100 animals.

Only One Finished.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 17.—Of thirty men who started in the third annual endurance swimming match of the United States volunteer life-saving corps, only one was in the water at the finish.

Alfred Brown, of the College Point crew, swam fifteen miles, the entire distance, from the Brooklyn Bridge to Steeplechase Pier, Coney Island, and won the gold medal. His time was six hours thirty minutes and twenty seconds.

IT ISN'T UNCOMMON.

Do you believe that a man can love two women at the same time?

I believe that a man can suffer from a complication of diseases.

CITY POSSESSES VALUABLE WATER WORKS

(Continued from First Page.)

many years the trough at Twelfth and Franklin streets, has dried up.

Other springs were the Governor's spring, at the Mansion, Byrd Warehouse spring (later the Exchange Hotel), the Basin spring at Eleventh and Canal, the Armory spring, the Pineapple spring, at Eighteenth and Grace, the Elm spring at Nineteenth and Broad, Lipscomb's spring, Twenty-fifth and Main, Currie's spring, Cary and [illegible] the Penitentiary spring, Bargamin's [illegible] corner Fourshee and Canal, Federal spring, Poor House spring, Clark's spring, Buchanan spring. All these were noted in their day, and together with a number of public wells, such as "Rutherfoord's," "Fourshee's," and "Anderson's," furnished the water for nearly all of the inhabitants.

The first semi-public water-works known in Richmond were constructed by Mr. Russell Dudley, who by means of wooden pipes, conducted the water from "Bloody Run spring," situated at what is now Broad and Thirty-first street, down into the heart of the city as far as Bell Tavern. This water supply was used as late as 1838.

In 1829 Spotswood D. Crenshaw, of the Columbian Hotel, and the merchants of Cary street formed a company and constructed a pipe line from the Basin, at Eleventh street, to Fourteenth and Cary streets. The force used was natural gravity, and so simply and economical was the plan that it remained in use until the Basin was filled in by the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company.

James River Water.

In 1829-'30 a legislative charter was granted a company formed to pump water from James River for the use of the citizens of Richmond.

Mr. Albert Stein, a Prussian engineer, was engaged to formulate plans and to make a report. These were satisfactory, and work was begun October 7, 1830, at the old pump house, and the Old Reservoir, and completed on February 17, 1832. The Reservoir had a capacity of one million gallons, and was equipped with a filtering bed, the largest in the world, which, however, failed to give satisfactory results. The pump capacity amounted to 400,000 gallons per day. It is said the first two houses supplied with city water were Nos. 509 and 511 East Grace Street. The total cost of the works, including the dam and machinery, amounted to $101,560.

This plant furnished the demand for eleven years, but at the end of that time, 1843, the population having reached 23,000, the Reservoir was raised and enlarged to 7,000,000 gallons capacity. Of the 23,000 population in 1843, only 1,212 were water takers, and 1448 there were but 1,882 water takers. Up to the time of the war the population of the city had steadily increased, and new and larger mains had been from time to time installed, until in 1865, when the population had reached 35,000, it had been found necessary to use a number of wells in addition to the reservoir supply.

Various plans were then suggested for relieving the water famine. It was proposed to build a stand pipe on Chimborazo Hill, to erect a reservoir on Oregon Hill, to build a lake of ninety million gallons capacity behind Hollywood. Finally, in 1871, the sites of the present new reservoir and pump house were selected and with Col. Cutshaw as engineer, the work was completed in December, 1875, and the water turned into the city mains on New Year's day—January 1, 1876.

The entire work cost was $790,000. The reservoir had a holding capacity of forty-six million gallons and the pumps a capacity of twelve million gallons each 24 hours. Since that time various improvements have been made, until the present pumping capacity is twenty-four and a half million gallons per diem.

Daily Consumption.

The following shows the per capita consumption daily since 1870:

In 1870	45 gals.
In 1880	90 gals.
In 1890	165 gals.
In 1900	110 gals.
In 1904	120 gals.

The reduction in the per capital consumption since 1890 is accounted for by the introduction of metres, which has stopped waste and has increased the natural pressure nearly 100 per cent.

During 1904 the stand pipe and electric pump were installed at a cost of $121,000.00 to furnish water to Lee District and other high points, the capacity of and electric pump being three million gallons per day.

It is thought that by February 1, 1906, the settling and congulating basin now being built one mile above the pump house, will be completed.

The basin, which has a total capacity of two hundred million gallons, is peculiarly well situated from a sanitary point of view.

The water is received into the basin direct from the river, while on the north side the canal serves as a drainage ditch for 16 miles to keep out all impure matter.

It is said that the river water under unfavorable conditions will almost clear within 24 hours and that by the use of iron, water as clear as that coming from a spring will be the result of 12 hours further treatment.

The sketch published with this article shows No. 1, water from the river; No. 2, water from the settling basin after 24 hours rest, and No. 3, water after final treatment.

Success Assured.

Mr. Bolling, superintendent, is assured that perfectly clear water will be the final result.

The cost of the basin will be $350,000.00, with an additional cost of $50,000.00 for the "missing link" pipe, which will connect the basin with the pump house.

From 1830 to 1885, when Superintendent Bolling assumed charge of the work, the disbursements and receipts of the water works were as follows:

Disbursements	$3,001,196.81
Receipts	1,977,599.22
Loss	$1,023,597.59

From 1856, when Superintendent Bolling took charge to 1905—

Receipts	$2,710,395.20
Disbursements	1,236,157.11
Profits	$1,474,238.09
Profits 1885 to 1905	1,474,238.09
Loss 1830 to 1885	1,023,597.59
Net profit	$450,640.50

The net profits of last year amounted to $151,305.31, or 4 per cent. on $3,800,000, which is the estimated value of the city water works at this time.

Billions of Gallons.

In 1883 the daily average consumption was 8,041,291 gallons. Last year it was 12,905,342 gallons.

In 1883 the total number of gallons pumped was 2,935,071,300 gallons; last year there were pumped 4,723,355,432 gallons.

There were in 1897 91.16 miles of water pipes in the city; there are now 116.65 miles.

In 1897 there were 565 fire hydrants (or plugs), while to-day there are 747.

There are 6,653 water meters now in operation and 16,745 city taps.

The most significant fact discovered in an examination of the affairs of the water works is that since 1886 there has been a steadily growing income derived from the works, an income so great that since that time a former loss of more than a million dollars has been cancelled and surplus of nearly half a million has been earned. That state of affairs points very plainly to the truth that in the water works the city has a valuable asset and one that is ever increasing in value.

City Water Works.

At the request of The Times-Dispatch Councilman Morgan R. Mills subchairman of the Committee on Water, has written the following very interesting paper on the city water works:

"Richmond has no more valuable asset than its water works. It yields good returns to the city upon the money expended for its maintainance and for improvements. The value of the works should be computed upon the revenue derived therefrom; by this its worth is established at $3,800,000, as the annual net receipts will pay 4 per cent. upon this amount.

"Commencing with 1897, the improvements in the water department have steadily advanced and have to some extent revealed the deep interest taken by the officials having care of this department.

"In 1897, being recommended by the Committee on Water, the Council adopted the meter system. Prior to this time complaints of poor water pressure and no water in upper stories were constant, as many as five hundred houses having no water in the daytime to the second story fixtures. It was up to the city to give relief. The meter system did it, and saved to the city an outlay of $170,000, which should have been necessary had not meters been installed. To convey some idea, the pressure at the following points was: Broad and Sixth Streets, 11 pounds; Broad and Twenty-seventh Streets, 13 pounds; Marshall and Eighth Streets, 8 pounds; Venable and Twenty-fifth Streets, 10 pounds; and now, after an outlay of only $40,000 for meters, the pressure at the same points: Broad and Sixth Streets, 19 pounds; Broad and Twenty-seventh, 21 pounds; Marshall and Eighth, 20 pounds; Venable and Twenty-fifth, 21 pounds. All this accomplished by meters, a saving of $130,000, as compared with the cost of laying larger mains.

"The unpopularity of the meter has vanished, evidenced by the large number of applications for them. Several years ago numerous complaints were made about the scarcity of water at fires. An extended and careful study of the city's pipe distribution was made, and streets selected where it was important to increase the size of mains; by an outlay of $35,000 our city is in an absolute safe condition against conflagration.

"The healthfulness of our water was suspected. The committee, under authority from the Council, conducted patient and skillful investigations with chosen experts of highest reputation, clearly in their reports dispelling all suspicion or fear as to the healthfulness and purity of our water and embodying recommendations for such construction and improvements as would further protect the water from contamination and provide clear water. No hasty action was taken, but after more than a year of careful study the construction of the large subsiding basins was recommended, and they are now being built.

"Investigation and daily analyses of our water are still being made, and experiments in tank models, to clearly show what improvements we may expect. The results of these trials show that the city will derive all the benefits which were claimed for these improvements.

"The building of the electric power station, the erection of the stand pipe and supply mains for the better service of Lee District, were brought into service the beginning of this year, and now this section of our city, so rapidly built up, has an abundance of water and pressure sufficient to extinguish fires with the use of only hose streams.

"The works are now in good condition, the new pumping station and machinery therein in good repair, the reservoir and grounds in first-class condition, and will be so maintained."

(Signed) "MORGAN R. MILLS."

THREE JARS OF JAMES RIVER WATER.

Jar No. 1 is the water as pumped from the river; No. 2 represents water after twenty-four hours, and No. 3 shows the limpid fluid after final treatment.

Lynchburg and Base-Ball.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, VA., September 17.—The proposition to have eight of the members of the clubs in the Virginia League proposed for next year—local players—will hardly meet with approval in cities outside of Richmond and Norfolk. Certainly a winning club could not be organized in Lynchburg under those restrictions, not that there are not capable players here, but because the good material is from the class of young men who work, many of the best players in Lynchburg holding lucrative and responsible positions, which they would hardly give up to play base-ball.

The Lynchburg fans are anxious for base-ball, and the belief is entertained here that no trouble will be experienced in forming a professional circuit with a proper limit on the salary expenses.

Yaquis Doing Well.

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, September 17.—General Gonzales Cosio, Minister of War, reports that members of the Yaqui tribe, who have been transported from their old homes, in Sonora, to the hot country, where they have scattered among the farmers, are doing well.